SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION

Bulletin No. 21 October, 1955

GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

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The Bulletin is published four times a year, in October, December, February, and April. Annual subscription $2.00. Articles, news, and suggestions are welcome. Address all correspondence to the Editor.

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MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
June 14, 1955, Detroit, Michigan

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Dr. Arch C. Gerlach, at 11:40 a. m. in Parlor F of the Hotel Statler.

The reports of the Secretary-Treasurer and Bulletin Editor were read and accepted. The balance on hand in the treasury is $96.09. Appreciation was expressed to Rand McNally for printing the Bulletin during the past year.

The Membership Chairman, Bill M. Woods, reported a total membership of 171 persons on June 8, 1955, as compared with 150 on May 13, 1954. It was voted to commend the Membership Chairman for his excellent work.

The report of the Nominating Committee as published in the April Bulletin was reviewed. The Chairman of the Tabulating Committee, Mrs. Clara LeGear, sent the following results:

Chairman:	Bill M. Woods
Vice-Chairman:	Marie C. Goodman
Secretary-Treasurer:	Robert W. Lovett

The Chairman reminded the new officers that they must appoint a new membership chairman, an honors committee, a Bulletin editor, and in 1957 a nominating committee.

An outline prepared by Dr. Walter W. Ristow, Chairman of the Committee on Basic Reference Materials for a Geography and Map Library, was distributed. The Committee reported that it was not agreed on whether it should prepare a brief work listing the principal reference tools, i. e. a guide for new map librarians, or whether a more comprehensive bibliography as outlined should be undertaken. Should the latter be adopted a larger committee with sectional subchairman would be necessary. The Committee requested a decision from the members present and also requested the new Chairman to appoint a new committee or to reconstitute the committee. Following extensive discussion it was voted in favor of a briefer work.

The report of the Honors Committee was read and Mrs. Marie C. Goodman was presented with a beautifully designed plaque for "outstanding achievement." The award was based on a variety of recent activities, especially bibliographic contributions and services to the Division.

Mr. Bill M. Woods presented a report he had prepared for the Council of National Library Associations' Subcommittee on Special Library Education on training of library specialists in the field of geography and maps. The meeting was adjourned at 1:30 p. m. with a vote of thanks to Dr. Gerlach for his excellent leadership as Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

Marie C. Goodman, Secretary

1955 ANNUAL CONVENTION

Highlights of the 1955 SLA Convention held at the Statler Hotel in Detroit, June 12-17 for Geography and Map Division members were several meetings and tours. Miss Ruth Crawford of the American Broadcasting Company was Division Convention Chairman and Miss Rae Rips of the Detroit Public Library the local representative.

Dr. A. G. Ballert, geographer with the Ford Division of the Ford Motor Company, spoke on "Maps in Marketing" at a joint meeting with the Advertising Division. Mrs. Elsie Yoder and Miss Mary Anglemyer of the Dewey Decimal Editorial Office discussed "The New Dewey; Classifying the World," a review of proposed changes in the geography and history schedules in the 16th edition. A summary of their discussion will appear in a future Bulletin.

Survey and cartographic activities of the U. S. Lake Survey were observed during a visit to the Survey offices. Several motion pictures and discussion by division chiefs of the Survey preceded a tour of the administrative offices and the reproduction facilities.

Mr. Merle Henrickson, Publicist with the Detroit City Plan Comission, gave a graphic presentation of how "Detroit Plans for the Future." The meeting held in the new City-County Building was followed by a tour of the building and a visit to the near-by Veterans Memorial Building.

Paul B. Lee showed slides taken on a spring visit to South America at an informal meeting. The annual business meeting is reported elsewhere in this issue.

Members and guests registered for the Detroit convention included:

Adkinson, Burton W.
Brown, Anna V.
Coats, Nellie M.
Corcoran, Sarah
Crawford, Ruth
Davies, Jane
Evans, Philip B. H.
Fielstra, Gerritt E.
Freeman, Elsa
Freund, Gertrude
Gerlach, Arch C.
Goodman, Marie C.
Goodman, Thomas A.
Hays, Mary V.
Hays, Ralph
Henderson, Mary Jane
Holmes, Benjamin
Hook, Alice Palo
Karpenstein, Katherine
Lee, Paul
Martin, Elizabeth R.
Martin, Rosemary
O'Horo, Jeanne
Rips, Rae E.
Root, Miriam
Simon, Fannie
Starr, Dorothy
Strain, Paula
Woods, Bill M.
Yoder, Elsie

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION 1954-1955

The financial report is of necessity brief for the Division hasn't a great deal of money.

Balance carried forward May 13, 1954		$ 34.00
Income		
Headquarters allotments		73.20
Subscriptions to the Bulletin		31.80
	Total	$139.00
Expenditures		
Postage		$ 25.02
Typing		14.00
Membership letter		5.00
	Total	$ 44.02
Balance May 1, 1955		$ 94.89
Balance September 21, 1955		$ 80.53

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN 1954-1955

Membership in the Division on June 8, 1955, was 171 which compared favorably with a May 1954, total of 150 and 121 in July 1953. The increase of fifty members in two years is a 41% increase. Ernest DeWald, Membership Chairman of the Washington Group secured several new members in that area. A letter describing the Association and the Division, an application for membership, and a descriptive brochure were sent to some 300 potential members. Approximately twenty-five letters were sent to members who dropped their membership or who were dropped for non-payment of dues.

A breakdown of membership by types shows 11 institutional members, 112 active (9 represent institutions), 4 life members (Gerard Alexander, Kathleen Irish, Katherine Laupp, Joseph Rogers), 42 associate, and 2 not indicated. Thirty-seven persons also hold membership in other Divisions of the Association. Members come from twenty-three of the twenty-nine chapters; sixty are from Washington, thirty-eight from New York, nine from Illinois, six from Philadelphia, and five each from Boston and Montreal.

The new Membership Chairman, Phil Evans of the Brooklyn Public Library, needs to know the names of persons who should be members of the Geography and Map Division. He needs to know, too, that all members will pay their 1956 dues before March 31, 1956!

E. DeWald, Membership Chairman of the Washington Chapter, reports the members of that group now total 64 in number.

HONORS AWARD

Mrs. Marie C. Goodman, Head of the Acquisition Section in the Map Division of the Library of Congress, was announced as being the recepient of the first Geography and Map Division Award. She was presented with a beautifully designed plaque for "outstanding achievement." The award was based on number of recent activities: editorship of the map collections directory, editorship of the enlarged Bulletin, secretary of the Division, chairman of the Washington Group in 1953-1954, and contributions to the Library of Congress Information Bulletin, Journal of Geography, and Surveying and Mapping.

The Honors Committee consisted of Helen Cruger, Mary Murphy, and Alexander Vietor, Chairman.

ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE TO STUDY BULLETINS

From the Division Liason Officer:

"At the Executive Board meeting on June 17 a resolution was passed which is important to all Divisions. The Publications Committee of the Association was directed to study the relationship of Division and Chapter bulletins to Special Libraries. A report is to be made at the Spring Board meeting. After speaking to Dr. Shera, the Committee Chairman, we have decided to request opinions from the Division membership on the subject. Perhaps you can request opinions from your members in the first issue of the Bulletin. Any views on the value of the bulletins, or suggestions on how the information in the bulletins should be related to Special Libraries will be welcome. We are anxious to get opinions of those who receive the bulletins as well as those who have the responsibility of issuing the bulletins. Comments can be sent directly to me and I will compile and summarize them for the Publications Committee."

Address replies to: Lorraine Ciboch, Division Liason Officer
American Can Company, Research and Development Center
Barrington, Illinois

1956 ANNUAL CONVENTION

Mrs. Marie C. Goodman, Vice Chairman of the Geography and Map Division, and responsible for planning the Division's 1956 Convention program, would welcome suggestions from the membership. The Convention will be held from June 3-8 in the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Miss Lorena A. Garloch, Librarian of the University of Pittsburgh, will serve as local representative on the Convention Planning Committee. Kenneth Fagerhaugh, Librarian of Carnegie Tech is 1956 Convention Chairman.

A NATIONAL ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES

Dr. Arch C. Gerlach
Library of Congress Map Division

Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to stimulate production of a National Atlas of the United States comparable to those published for France, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Australia, and more than a score of other countries. Commercial publishers doubted that sale would pay off the costs of research, compilation, and reproduction. Professional societies such as the American Geographical Society and the Association of American Geographers lacked funds and facilities to undertake such a project, and failed to obtain adequate financial support from foundations. No federal agency has had sufficient scope of interest and authority to compile the widely diversified maps required for a complete national atlas, and no budget for the work.

At its Fifthieth Anniversary Meeting in 1954, the Association of American Geographers resolved to request that a committee on a National Atlas of the United States be established by the National Research Council to bring about the production of a National Atlas despite the obstacles previously encountered. That committee was formed last year in the Earth Sciences Division of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council. It consists of representatives from a wide variety of federal agencies, including:

Carleton P. Barnes, Dept. of Agriculture, Chairman
Col. Julian D. Abell, Army Map Service
James R. Anderson, Agricultural Research Service
Clarence E. Batschelet, Bureau of the Census
Anthony P. Dean, Forest Service
Herman R. Friis, National Archives
Arch C. Gerlach, Library of Congress
Charles B. Hitchcock, American Geographical Society
Arnold C. Orvedal, Soil Conservation Service
Col. Richard Philbrick, Aeronautical Chart & Information Center
Louis O. Quam, Office of Naval Research
John C. Reed, Geological Survey
Herbert C. S. Thom, Weather Bureau

Some additional agencies were invited to participate, but have not done so to date.

After careful consideration of past efforts to stimulate production of a National Atlas of the United States, members of the Committee felt that even though it would be short of the ideal, a loose-leaf atlas of considerable value might be built up of somewhat standardized maps that would otherwise be published in various sizes and formats by federal map-issuing agencies. Consequently they prepared a set of recommendations on "Map Standardization for a Loose-Leaf National Atlas."

This 5 page publication of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council was distributed in July, 1955 by the Division of Earth Sciences to federal agencies that issue maps showing resources, facilities, production and distribution data, and other cultural and physical information about the United States. A limited supply of these pamphlets is available for distribution upon request to the Executive Secretary, Division of Earth Sciences, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave. N. W., Washington 25, D. C. In brief, the "recommendations" cover the following points:

1. Sheet size should be 16x22 inches, or readily foldable to those dimensions. A 16x22 inch sheet will carry a map of the U. S. at 1:10,000,000 and allow considerable space for legend or other explanatory text. A map of the U. S. at 1:15,000,000 on 28x42 inch paper can be readily folded in.

2. Scales of 1:10,000,000 or 1:15,000,000 should be used whenever possible. For special purposes, other scales in multiples of 1,000,000 may be used.

3. The projection should be either Albers equal area or Lambert conformal except where special circumstances indicate the need for some other projection.

4. Territories and possessions would generally be shown on a separate sheet of standard dimensions, with scales in multiples of 500,000.

5. Grouping small maps on standard sized sheets is recommended for subject matter requiring only small, outline maps.

6. Sample and index maps, accompanied by a status map showing coverage to date, would represent the large scale topographic, geologic, soil survey, and other map series on the U. S.

7. Sheets larger than 16x22 in. should be sectionalized or folded to those dimensions.

8. Folding to atlas dimensions should be done by the issuing agency if possible.

9. Binding space of 2 inches should be at the left margin.

10. Explanatory text, in addition to that appearing on the face of the maps, should be printed on additional sheets of standard size. If printed on the verso of maps, the text should be in columns which leave a strip 1½ inches clear on either side of the median line (bisecting sheet 11 inches from either end) to allow attachment of gummed tape by those wishing to fold the atlas sheets into a 11x16 inch loose-leaf binder.

11. Numbering pages in advance is impossible without a fully planned Table of Contents, but the Map Division in the Library of Congress will provide both Dewey Decimal and Library of Congress classification numbers to be printed on each map in order to facilitate the orderly arrangement of atlas sheets in relation to subject matter.

12. The border format should contain standard information concerning map scale, projection, issuing agency, place obtainable, price, classification number, identification as a sheet of the National Atlas etc., arranged as nearly as possible in conformance with a mock-up attached to the Committee recommendations.

13. A central Depository and Information Center will be maintained by the Map Information Office, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C., but distribution and sale of atlas sheets will not be channeled through that office. The maps will continue to be sold directly through their issuing agencies, or the GPO, but information concerning maps available will be obtainable from the Map Information Office.

The Committee feels that a loose-leaf atlas has many advantages. New maps can be added as they are published; out-of-date editions can be replaced; supplementary information can be added at any time; those who could not afford a large, bound atlas or who have no need for the entire work, can limit their holdings to the desired sheets; arrangement within the atlas can be modified to fit personal needs; and the loose-leaf principle permits accumulation in atlas form related maps that would be published anyway. Maps from private or commercial, as well as government sources, could be included in the National Atlas if the issuing institutions wished to use the specifications recommended by the National Atlas Committee.

The first sheets published for the Atlas have been issued by the U. S. Weather Bureau as a series of climatic maps at 1:10,000,000.

SLA PROFESSIONAL AWARD

Mrs. Lucile L. Keck, Chairman of the Association Awards Committee, requests that members send in nominations for the SLA Professional Award. The purpose of the award is "to recognize notable professional achievement in, or contribution to, the field of special librarianship. "Winner of the 1955 Award was Dr. Jolan Fertig, Librarian of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation and Chairman of the Technical Book Review Index Committee.

Blanks for use in making nominations for the award are available from Mrs. Keck, Joint Reference Library, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

THE BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT OF WEATHER CHARTS

(The following is the text of an address delivered by Mr. Armond L. Griggs, Meteorologist with the United States Weather Bureau, at the Fall meeting of the Geography and Map Group of the Washington Chapter at the Whittall Pavilion, Library of Congress, on October 11, 1955.)

The study of weather became a science just a little more than a hundred years ago. It began through the use of maps, and since its beginning this science has depended for expression almost entirely upon maps. So, right now, I want to define a weather map as "a picture of the weather over a much more extensive area than could be observed from any one point."

The weather is constantly changing; but the weather map depicts a momentary state of the atmosphere. So, the meteorologist plots another map every few hours, using symbols and figures that represent conditions at a thousand or more widely scattered reporting stations. All this, the observations, the encoding, the transmissions by radio and teletype, the receipt and decoding of reports, the entry of data on a blank map, and the analysis of these data, takes place with a matter of minutes prior to completeion of the weather map. That is how the forecaster is able to keep up with movements, changes, and new developments within the atmosphere. And that is one of the reasons why the study of weather requires the use of maps in greater quantity than any other single practice.

Long before there had been any concerted efforts toward a systematic study of weather, cartography had already become a well established science. It was the invention of the telegraph that brought about the development of the weather map. Here was a rapid means of communication that would provide for the exchange of simultaneous weather reports among a number of different cities. The ideal medium upon which to locate, and identify by symbols, actual weather conditions was, of course, a map covering the area that included the reporting stations.

Shortly after the installation of telegraph systems, around 1844, there were a few privately financed experiments in the collection and plotting of daily weather information. But this was very expensive, and none of these projects was carried on very long. Fortunately, around the middle of the last century, it became customary for the telegraphers to tap out a greeting to others on the line each morning when they reported for work. Usually they included a brief description of current local weather conditions such as temperature, wind direction, cloudiness, and precipitation. Many of the operators made a practice of noting these data at the appropriate locations on a blank map which they would display in the office. Actually, these manuscript maps were the first weather maps that were available for public information.

These early weather maps aroused considerable interest, both in this country and in European countries, where the same practice was being carried out. It was through the study of weather conditions and wind directions on such maps that the cyclonic character of storms was first recognized. This was a sort of milestone in the progress of meteorology. It created the idea that predicting the weather for the next day is just a matter of gaining experience in the plotting and study of weather maps. We're still working on that one!

One of the first weather maps designed for public display in this country was made at the Smithsonian Institution here in Washington in 1856. It was a large-scale map of the U. S. on which different colored markers were used to show various weather conditions at a few principal cities as reported in telegraph dispatches. The markers were changed each morning in accordance with current information.

In 1870, a U. S. national weather service was organized under the Army Signal Corps. About a year later the Division of Telegrams and Reports began publishing a daily weather map. Most European countries also established weather services during the 1870's. Weather maps, in manuscript and printed form were produced daily in most of the larger cities. In general, the weather data were plotted on whatever type of blank outline base map was available and suitable for reproduction in the particular country. Consequently, a wide variety in sizes, scales, and projections became the chief characteristic of early weather maps.

There were other differences. Each country developed its own set of symbols to represent various weather conditions. But increasing interest in the study of weather soon pointed out the advantages of standardizing, not only the symbols, but the times of observation and the data to be included in telegraphic exchanges. These matters were resolved, and even language barriers were eliminated with the adoption of standard codes for use in transmitting all weather reports. But, strangely enough, the question of uniformity in projections and scales for weather maps did not receive any serious consideration for almost fifty years.

During World War I, the weather map became an important aid in planning military maneuvers. The commanders of the allied armies in Europe made use of all such maps as were available; and here it was that the lack of uniformity in scales and projections among the maps of the different nations showed up for the first time as a serious handicap. The weather maps of neighboring countries were, in some cases, so dissimilar that it was difficult to compare the data. After that War the world saw rapid developments in radio communications that led to international exchanges of weather reports between continents and across oceans, and created a demand for weather maps extending over very large areas. The need for suitable projections and scales, and the advantages in securing uniformity among the different weather services were thoroughly recognized.

But it was 1935 before an International Commission on Weather Map Projections was established to study the problems of bringing about uniformity. The Commission met at Salzburg, Austria, in 1937 and drafted recommendations for three conformal projections to be used for synoptic meteorology.

For the polar regions--the stereographic projection on a plane cutting the sphere at 60°.
For middle latitudes--the Lambert conic projection, the cone cutting the sphere at 30° and 60°.
For the equatorial regions--Mercator's projection, with true scale at 22½.

Other recommendations provided for standard scales, and for the use of equal area projections when special charts are required for climatology.

At the time of the Salzburg recommendations the Weather Bureau was using a polyconic projection for manuscript and printed maps. We were also plotting, here in Washington, a manuscript northern hemisphere chart which was polar stereographic, at the scale 1:30,000,000. In 1938, the Bureau changed to the recommended Lambert conic projection. That same year the Weather Bureau was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Commerce and assigned full responsibility for providing weather service to commercial aviation. This created a demand for a variety of maps, different maps for use at the different airway forecast centers that were set up throughout the country. Also there was a greatly increased demand for maps on which to plot wind speeds at higher altitudes. The variety in manuscript weather maps used by the Weather Bureau increased from fewer than ten in 1937 to more than sixty by 1947.

During that decade the progress and developments in aviation made increasing and more exacting demands upon the Weather Bureau. Additional reporting stations were established all over the country. Manuscript weather maps were revised frequently to include the new stations, and new maps were provided to give greater area coverage. An analysis center, and an extended forecast section were established in Washington. Each of these units required special maps. Also, we went through World War II. In that War weather information was a vital factor in planning troop transportation, maneuvers, and invasions. Security measures during the war required the withholding of weather information from the public until the data were seven days old, but weather maps, essential to the national defense, and to the carrying on of warfare, were produced and provided to military and naval forces.

A great many different types of weather maps were required to meet the specific needs of the various operations that were carried out during World War II. Convoys transporting troops across the Atlantic, civilian pilots ferrying bomber planes to the British Isles, armies poised for invasion of the European continent, all needed, depended upon, and timed their movements according to, current weather maps. Special manuscript maps were designed and printed by the Weather Bureau to meet each requirement as it arose, and special arrangements were made to provide current

maps to those who needed them. I don't mean to convey the idea that the Weather Bureau provided all of the weather maps that were used by the military during World War II. Both the Air Force and the Navy had, and still have, very competent weather branches. But there were a great many operations for which the Bureau provided essential weather data in the form of an analyzed weather map.

I mentioned the decade, 1937 to 1947, as one during which the demand for weather service increased steadily from year to year, and during which the variety in manuscript maps used by the Weather Bureau increased more than six-fold, because I want to talk some more about the year 1947. During that year the Commission on Projection for Meteorological Charts that had first convened at Salzburg ten years earlier met again for the second time at Toronto to review the original recommendations, determine the extent of acceptance, and study any problems that had arisen. I had the good fortune to be able to attend the three sessions that were held, and to act as secretary during the meetings. It was particularly gratifying to the members of the original commission to learn that during the ten year period 53 of the 57 national weather services had adopted their recommendations and were using standard projections and scales.

The commission restated the original recommendations made in 1937, and added a provision for optional use of the Lambert conic projection with standard parallels at 10° and 40° in the southern hemisphere. This was done because the distribution of land masses in the southern hemisphere is such that the use of those parallels provides less distortion over land areas.

The year 1947 is important in the story of weather maps also, because the Air Force and the Navy teamed up with the Weather Bureau to form the W-B-A-N (Weather Bureau, Air Force, Navy) combined Analysis Center. Since that time, personnel from the three services have worked together to develop improved methods in broad-scale, three-dimensional, weather analyses.

Special weather plotting charts have been designed for the work of the Wayban Analysis Center. Recently the Center was moved to new quarters at Suitland and its name changed to "National Weather Analysis Center" N-W-A-C. The unit is the most advanced of its kind in the world. It provides complete analyses, surface and upper air, for current and future conditions. All maps used at NWAC are polar stereographic. They are received by about 80 field stations, where the sections are taped together to form an almost complete hemisphere.

The Analysis Center, with its facsimile transmissions, has eliminated much of the map plotting at field stations. But the Weather Bureau still prints and distributes nearly two million copies of blank manuscript maps each year. With limited reproduction facilities, and no space for storage, we must maintain very close coordination between supply and demand. This is accomplished by scheduling the printing and distribution in such manner that each station is supplied at spaced intervals of six to twelve months with the types of charts used in quantities proportionate to requirements. About 300 field stations are supplied in this way with suitable maps from a variety that includes 60 different principal plotting charts, and 18 auxiliary types. The various charts are revised periodically between shipments.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Goodman are the parents of a daughter, Grace Elizabeth, born July 29. Mrs. Goodman is head of the Map Acquisition Section in the Library of Congress Map Division and Vice Chairman of the Geography and Map Division of SLA.

George Dalphin, Dartmouth College, and Bill M. Woods, University of Illinois, participated in the Summer Sorting Project in the Map Division of the Library of Congress.

Dr. Arch C. Gerlach of the Library of Congress attended the VI General Assembly of the Pan America Institute of Geography and History held in Mexico City from July 25 to August 6.

Many Geography and Map Division members are active in the Association. Dr. B. W. Adkinson is Association Treasurer; Mrs. Elsa S. Freeman is Chairman of the Recruitment Committee; Mrs. Alice P. Hook is Public Relations Chairman; Miss Fannie Simon is special representative to the H. W. Wilson Company; Robert W. Lovett is on the Committee on Committees; Miss Safford Harris is Vice President of the Georgia Chapter.

James D. Hill is the new head of the Reference Section of the Map Division of the Library of Congress. Richard Murphy, formerly head of the Reference Section, is now an assistant professor of geography at George Washington University.

Mrs. Marie Goodman is chairman of the Association of American Geographers Committee on the Exchange of Publications. Miss Nordis Felland of the American Geographical Society is also a member of the Committee. Dr. Burton W. Adkinson of the Library of Congress is Secretary of the AAG; Dr. Arch C. Gerlach is on both the Cartography and Publications Review committees.

Walter W. Ristow, assistant chief of the Map Division in the Library of Congress, is the author of "What About Maps?" in the October 1955 issue of Library Trends. Dr. Ristow reviews the significant activity and literature of map librarianship during the past ten years.

NEW YORK GROUP

First meeting of the Geography and Map Group of the New York Chapter was held on November 7 at Cities Service as guests of the Company. A talk was given by Beaumont Newhall of George Eastman House, Rochester, New York. The meeting was held with the Newspaper and Picture groups of the Chapter.

Barbara Heath (1909-1955)

Friends of Miss Barbara Heath were grieved to learn of her death on the 31st of August, 1955, at George Washington University Hospital, Washington, D. C. Some of her co-workers were aware of her courageous fight against cancer, but to others who had seen her cheerfulness at all times, the news came as a shock. She was employed as a Geographer at the Army Map Service at the time of her death.

Miss Heath was born in 1909 in Newington, Hartford, Connecticut, but her family moved to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, when she was still a child. She graduated from Colby College with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1931. While in college she was a member of Alpha Sigma Delta. After teaching for a year in Waterville, Maine, Miss Heath moved to Washington. Before coming to Washington, she studied cartography and meteorology in Boston. Her work and her hobbies reflected her interest in a wide range of technical subjects--geography, geology, biology and languages--but she was also interested in many less technical fields of knowledge.

Miss Heath had been an active member of the Geography and Map Group, Washington, D. C. Chapter of the Special Libraries Association since 1946 and was Chairman of that group for the year 1954-1955. In addition, she was a member of the Association of American Geographers from 1950 until her death.

Barbara was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sanford Heath of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, and besides her parents and relatives, leaves many friends who miss her very much.

NEWS FROM COLLECTIONS

The Cartophile Society of New England was scheduled to hold a meeting in the Map Library at Dartmouth College on October 29. George R. Dalphin is Map Librarian at Dartmouth.

Registration for the second Map Workshop held at the University of Illinois from July 11 to July 22 numbered seventeen persons. The Workshop was a non-credit course for librarians, geographers and others with the responsibility of organizing or enlarging a map collection. Bill M. Woods, Map Librarian and Assistant Professor of Library Science at Illinois, directed the Workshop assisted by staff members from the Library School, Library, Department of Geography, and the Illinois Geological Survey.

Ten persons attending were from universities and colleges, two from state agencies, two from federal agencies, two from companies, and one from a public library. Fourteen states were represented, nine west of the Mississippi. Every part of the country was represented: the northwest, Oregon; the southwest, Arizona; the southeast, Georgia; the northeast, New York. Most of those attending are now in library positions working with maps but by training are geographers, geologists, musicians, psychologists, and librarians.

Division members attending the Workshop included Mrs. Carre A. Allan, Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, Miss Helen M. Forsberg, Louisiana State University, Miss Safford Harris, Georgia Tech, Benjamin F. Holmes, Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, St. Louis, and Miss Katherine Howard, Geophoto Services, Inc., Denver.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

Western Reserve University recently announced a Conference On the Practical Utilization Of Recorded Knowledge, Present and Future. This conference is sponsored by the School of Library Science and its Center for Documentation and Communication Research. It will be held at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, from January 16 through 18, 1956.

BULLETIN ON MICROFILM

Number 1-16 of the Bulletin of the Geography and Map Division (1947-1954) have been microfilmed by the Library of Congress. Microfilm of the series and enlargement prints of individual numbers may be ordered from the Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Costs including the positive prints, spool, and the packing and mailing fee for the microfilm is $2.60.

GEOGRAPHY AND ITS BUSHEL BASKET

George R. Delphin
Dartmouth College

You geographical and map librarians had better open up some of those brand new map drawers and start leaving the maps around where people can see them. Even though there will probably be fifty thousand maps published throughout the world this year (perhaps over 20,000 of these in the United States) the "Average American" is obviously seeing very few of them. We know this, for the geography and map profession continually finds available to it such news releases as the following of June 18, 1955 from the PUBLIC OPINION NEWS SERVICE:

"If Americans Went Back To School They Would Flunk Geography Exam."

"Average American Can Identify Only 3 Of 8 Countries Picked For Special European Map 'Quiz'."

These lead lines are followed in the release by George Gallup's description of this recent survey and its results. College people, on the average, can locate only four of the eight countries. "Only one person in 10 who has gone to college can get all eight correct. On the other hand, one person in 12 with college training cannot identify a single country."

This release was picked up by The Reader's Digest and used on page 44 of the September issue.

Were the three per cent of all persons on the survey who could correctly identify all eight countries geographers and map librarians? Doesn't anyone else look at maps enough not to confuse Bulgaria with Rumania? We all know so much about these things... let's share the wealth. Get some of your maps out and hang them up where they can intrude on the senses of those who are reluctant to learn. If you can convert one, you're chipping away at that horrible average. Surely he'll tell somebody else.

Of course, if you stick a horse's head in the trough he may not drink the water, but some will stick to his whiskers. Another horse will see it there and get thirsty.

Collier, James E., Agricultural atlas of Missouri. Columbia, University of Missouri, College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station, 1955. 76 p. maps, diagrs. (Bulletin 645) $1.00.

Within the past three years several states, Kansas, Kentucky, Indiana, have begun publication of atlases designed to show in graphic form various phases of their economy. The latest is an attractive Agricultural Atlas of Missouri compiled by Dr. James E. Collier, Associate Professor and Chairman of the Department of Geography at the University of Missouri.

The eighty-eight maps are arranged into eight groupings; fifty are alone on pages 8½ by 11 inches with a useful amount of text. The other thirty-eight maps are two to a page with text. The printing is good, colors are sharp, the symbolization simple and readable.

Missouri--the state and its people, first of the sections, includes ten maps showing geology, relief, minerals and water resources, distribution of population and cities and towns, and transportation features. The second group of sixteen maps studies the forest resources of the state, the soil, and the climate.

"The Use of Land" is the title given to eleven maps depicting percentages of land in farms, cropland, pastures and drainage enterprises. Types, size, and number of farms is the content of sixteen maps making up a fourth section. Distribution of crops (11 maps) and distribution of livestock (6 maps) are shown by the use of dot maps.

Several measures of agricultural values, productivity and farm income are presented in the seventh group. There are thirteen maps in this group. Finally, some of the major industries utilizing agricultural products as raw materials for manufacturing are located.

Several agencies have supplied information and maps--the Department of Agricultural Economics of the University of Missouri, the Missouri Division of Resources and Development, the U. S. Weather Bureau, and the 1950 Census of Agriculture. (Bill M. Woods)

U. S. Dept. of the Interior. Office of Geography. Gazetteer number 1. British East Africa. Official standard names approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names. Washington, D. C. Government Printing Office, 1955. 601 p. $2.75 from Superintendent of Documents.

Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar are included. It lists places and geographic features by approved name with cross references from variant names. The publication designates for each name the kind of entity to which it applies (such as a populated place or a mountain), the latitude and longitude, the area or administrative division in which the feature is located, and some of the maps, charts or books used as source materials.

This is the first of a series of gazetteers which will cover the world. Free copies will go to depository libraries only. All others may purchase them from the Superintendent of Documents at varying prices.

Gazetteer number 2, 1955 is on Madagascar, Réunion, and Comoro Islands. Washington, 1955. 498 p. $2.50 from Superintendent of Documents; Gazetteer number 3, 1955. Jordan. Washington, 1955. 316 p. $1.50; Gazetteer number 4, Bolivia. Washington, 1955. 169 p. $1.25. Gazetteer number 5, 1955. Hongking, Macao, Sinkiang, Taiwan, and Tibet. 390 p. $2.00. (Elsa S. Freeman)

NEW MAPS, PERIODICALS, AND ARTICLES OF INTEREST

Contributed by Marie C. Goodman, Bill M. Woods, and Ena L. Yonge

ASIA, SOUTHEAST. Southeast Asia. Washington, National Geographic Society, 1955. Scale 1:6,000,000.

ILLINOIS. Mineral industries of Illinois. Urbana, State Geological Survey, 1955. Scale ca. 1:500,000.

MADAGASCAR. Carte Tectonique de Madagascar, par Henri Besairie. [Tananarive] Service géologique, 1954. Scale 1:3,500,000.

OHIO. Mineral industry map of Ohio. [Columbus] Division of Geological Survey, 1955. Scale 1:500,000.

PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA. Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Canberra, National Mapping Office, 1954. Scale 1:2,534,400. (Alphabetical index to geographical names on verso)

UNITED STATES. Relief map of the United States. Denoyer-Geppert Co. has announced the publication of a new plastic relief map of the United States. The new map is 48" by 34" and at a scale of 65 miles to the inch. The map has actual raised relief, with vertical exaggeration up to 30 times and is contour layer colored in accordance with international color scheme for physical maps. The new map is priced at $35.00 F. O. B. Chicago.

VICTORIA. Victoria geological map. Melbourne, Department of Mines, 1955. Scale 1:1,130,760.

Victoria mineral map. Melbourne, Department of Mines, 1955. Scale 1:1,130,760.

CARTOGRAPHY. Vol. 1, no. 1, Dec. 1954. Journal of the Australian Institute of Cartography. Melbourne. To be published biannually at £ 1/1/- per annum. Articles on contemporary cartography especially with relation to Australia.

CARTO-PHILATELIST. A bi-monthly issued by a unit of the American Topical Association and edited by W. Webster, 2493 Wilson Avenue, Bellmore, New York. Subscriptions are one dollar a year. Publication began with the March 1955 issue.

MONOGRAPHIE CARTOGRAPHIQUE DE L'ISTHME DE SUEZ, DE LA PÉNINSULE DU SINAI, DU NORD DE LA CHAINE ARABIQUE, SUIVIE D'UN CATALOGUE RAISONNÉ SUR LES CARTES DE SES RÉGIONS. By A. L. Fontaine. Cairo, 1955. (Mémoires de la Société d'Etudes Historiques et Géographiques de l'Isthme de Suez, tome 2) (Comprehensive list of maps, with critical notes, ancient and modern.)

PLACE NAME LITERATURE, UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1952-1954, by Pauline A. Seely and Richard B. Sealock. Names, 3:102-116, June 1955. (The 1948-1951 supplement is to be published by the American Library Association.)

POLISH CARTOGRAPHY BETWEEN 1945 AND 1954. By Stanislaw Pietkiewicz, pp. 79-95, Przeglad Geograficzny, vol. XXVI, no. 3, 1954, Polska Akademia Nauk, Instytyt Geografii, Warsaw. (In Polish with English summary. Covers first postwar decade, and listing by separate units various types of maps and atlases published in Poland.)

THE STORAGE AND CONSERVATION OF MAPS. A report prepared by a Committee of the Royal Geographical Society, pp. 182-189, Geographical Journal, vol. CXXI, part 2, June 1955. The Committee represented the main types of maps collections in Great Britain including the British Museum, the Bodleian, the Ordnance Survey, and the Library Association. Replies to a questionnaire received from 25 libraries and map collections relative to storing, filing, mounting, repairing, laminating and preserving archival material.

NEW BOOKS
Compiled by Bill M. Woods

Butcher, T. G., Great explorations: Asia and Australia. N. Y., Roy, 1955. illus. $3.00.

Caribbean Commission, Select bibliography of trade publications with special reference to Caribbean trade statistics. Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 1954. 54 p. An annotated bibliography of publications on trade in the Caribbean. Trade statistics, methodology of trade statistics, and trade legislation and tariffs are covered.

Carlson, A. S., Industrial economic geography. N. Y., Reinhold (to be published November 1955).

Chadbourne, A. H., Maine place names and the peopling of its towns. Portland, Me., Bond Wheelwright, 1955. $7.50. (795 Forest Ave.)

Clark, Leonard, Explorer's digest. N. Y., Houghton, 1955. illus. $3.00.

Clark, T. D., Travels in the old South, 1527-1825, a bibliography. Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1955. 2 vols., illus. (American exploration and travel series, vol. 19) $20.00. Both a listing and an evaluation.

Dale, Tom, Carter, V. G., Topsoil and civilization. Norman, University of Oklahoma Press (to be published November 1955) illus. $3.95. An unique approach to history and conservation from the standpoint of man's relation to productive soil.

DeWelt, Don, Bible history and geography. Grand Rapids, Mich., Baker Book House, 1955. $4.95. (1019 Wealthy St., S. E.)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Report on the 1950 world census of agriculture; volume 1, Census results by countries. N. Y., Columbia University Press, 1955. various paging. $2.00. To be followed by a study of the various national census and an analysis of the main subjects included in the census.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Agriculture Division, Multilingual vocabulary of soil science [by] G. V. Jacks. [Rome? 1954] 439 p. $4.00. In eight languages, English, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch and Swedish.

Foy, Bernard L., comp., An indexed bibliography of the Tennessee Valley Authority, cumulative supplement, January 1953-December 1954. Knoxville, Tennessee Valley Authority Technical Library, 1955. 122 p. gratis.

Frank, Bernard, Our national forests. Norman, University of Oklahoma Press [1955] 238 p., illus. $4.00.

Gilbert, E. W., Geography as a humane study. N. Y., Oxford University Press, 1955. 35¢.

Haystead, Ladd, and Fite, G. C., The agricultural regions of the United States. Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1955. 308 p., illus., maps, diagrs. $4.00. A detailed geographical analysis of agricultural production in this country, region by region, characterized with an eye to trends and possibilities.

Heintzelman, O. H., and Highsmith, R. M., Jr., World regional geography. N. Y., Prentice-Hall, 1955. 367 p., illus., maps, diagrs. $6.75.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The economic development of Syria. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1955. 504 p. maps. $7.50. Report of a mission organized at the request of the Government of Syria.

Jaeger, E. E., The California deserts. 3d ed. Stanford, Stanford University Press, 1955. 225 p., illus., maps. $5.00. "In the more than twenty years since the first edition was published, many changes have taken place in the desert area--most of them caused by man. The area treated embraces both the Mohave and the Colorado Desert of southeastern California and adjacent portions of southern Nevada and Western Arizona. Chapters deal with the land, climate, birds, reptiles, mammals, plants, and the Indian aborigines."

Kraenzel, C. F., The Great Plains in transition. Norman, University of Oklahoma Press (to be published October 1955). illus. $5.00. An analysis of what the Great Plains can and must do to survive economically and culturally and to realize its potentials.

MacReynolds, George, Place names in Bucks County, Pennsylvania; alphabetically arranged in an historical narrative. 2d ed. Doylestown, Pa., Bucks County Historical Society, 1955. 412 p. $5.50.

Pearl, R. M., Rocks and minerals. N. Y., Barnes & Noble (to be published November 1955) (Everyday handbook series) $1.50.

Platt, R. R., Finland: and its geography. N. Y., Duell, 1955. illus. $9.00.

Sachet, M. H., and Fosberg, F. R., Island bibliographies; micronesion botany, land environment and ecology of coral atolls, vegetation of tropical Pacific islands. [Washington] National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, 1955. 577 p. (National Research Council Publication 335) Published under the auspices of the Pacific Science Board, the bibliography includes 5,608 annotated references.

Shabad, Theodore, China's changing map, a geography of the Chinese People's Republic. N. Y., Praeger (to be published January 1956). (Publications in Russian history and world communism). $7.50.

Shaw, E. B., World economic geography. N. Y., Wiley, 1955. $6.50.

Spectorsky, A. C., The book of the mountains. N. Y., Appleton (to be published November 1955) illus. $10,00. A collection of the best and most exciting writing about mountains; similar to the publishers' The Book of the Sea.

U. S. Department of Commerce Office of Technical Services, Organized industrial districts; a tool for community development. [Washington] 1954. 111 p., illus., fold. map. 65¢. Guidebook to help communities establish planned industrial centers with fully developed and serviced sites.

U. S. 83d Cong., 2d sess., 1954. St. Lawrence Seaway manual. Washington, 1955. 254 p., maps. $1.50. A compilation of documents on the Great Lakes Seaway project and correlated power development. (Supt. of Docs. Catalog no. 83-2: S. doc. 165)

Wengert, Norman, Natural resources and the political struggle. N. Y., Doubleday, 1955. (Doubleday short studies in political science) 95¢.

Woytinsky, W. S., and Woytinsky, E. S., World commerce and governments--trends and outlook. N. Y., Twentieth Century Fund (to be published November 1955) $10.00.

Zagoroff, S. D., and others, The agricultural economy of the Danubian countries, 1935-45. Stanford, Stanford University Press, 1955. 450 p. maps. (Food Research Institute Studies on food, agriculture, and World War II) $7.50. Although a history of the agricultural economy of Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Bulgaria during World War II, the book also provides a detailed description of the economic conditions of these countries in general, including the only history of land tenure in that region. The rise and decline of peasant freedom during the past 100 years is described: from serfdom to land use in freehold and then again to serfdom in its modern form of forced collectivization.

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR MAP LIBRARIANS

After a particular harassing bout with overcrowded conditions in the Map Department at the American Geographical Society, Ena Yonge, Map Curator, compiled the following requisites for map librarianship. Although they were sent originally for presentation to students in the University of Illinois Map Workshop they are presented here for the use of Geography and Map Division members.

1. Have the strength of a Goliath.
2. Be at least 6 feet tall.
   (map drawers and atlas shelves are on the up and up, as there is no room to spread sideways)
3. Be as stubborn as a mule.
   (never let a map or a consultant get the better of you; or out of your sight!)
4. Have the patience of a saint.
   (for the same consultant)
5. Be a mind-reader.
   (for the same consultant)
6. Be a diplomat (see above)
7. Be a combination Sherlock Holmes and Scotland Yard.
   (to track down lost maps and to deal with recalcitrant borrowers)
8. Be able to understand all languages, both written and spoken.
9. Be a general handyman.
   (to deal with broken map cases, torn maps, broken down files, etc., etc., etc.)
10. Be a bloodhound of the first order.
    (needed for map acquisition work)

Mrs. Alice Dalo Hook, Ln.
Historical & Philosophical Soc.of Ohio
Univ. of Cincinnati Lib. Bldg.
Cincinnati 21, Ohio

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